

## Claims

1. A method for determining charges in real time for value-added services in a telecommunication network, having an intelligent network structure, in which a caller selects a value-added service by dialing an associated destination number (0900 x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>), characterized by means of the steps:  
interception of the destination number (0900 x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>) in an intelligent network element of the telecommunication network and conversion of this destination number into a special access number (0121100 x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>) for the value-added service;  
establishment of a connection between the intelligent network element and the value-added service provider through the use of the destination number;  
transmission of the applicable rate for the use of the requested value-added service from the value-added service provider to the intelligent network element in the form of a new destination number (01211 y<sub>1</sub>y<sub>2</sub> x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>) for the requested value-added service;  
evaluation of the new destination number in the intelligent network element;  
and  
establishment of a connection between the caller and the value-added service with the new destination number (01211 y<sub>1</sub>y<sub>2</sub> x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>) at the stated rate.
2. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that during the use of a value-added service, the value-added service provider can change the rate at any time by terminating the current connection and transmitting an new destination number (01211 z<sub>1</sub>z<sub>2</sub> x<sub>1</sub>...x<sub>9</sub>) in the release message; using the new destination number, a connection is established between the caller and the new telephone number at the new rate.

3. The method according to one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the value-added service is identified by a particular component ( $x_1 \dots x_9$ ) of the telephone number.
4. The method according to one of claims 1 through 3, characterized in that the rate is encoded by means of a particular component ( $y_1y_2; z_1z_2$ ) of the destination number.
5. The method according to one of claims 1 through 4, characterized in that the transmission of the new destination number occurs by means of a user-to-user datum (USR) in the release message.
6. The method according to one of claims 1 through 5, characterized in that the new telephone number (01211  $y_1y_2 x_1 \dots x_9$ ; 01211  $z_1z_2 x_1 \dots x_9$ ) is entered into the billing record as the telephone number, which permits the accounting systems to allocate a rate.
7. The method according to one of claims 1 through 6, characterized in that price information that corresponds to the rate determined is sent to the caller's mobile telephone terminal.